COMPANY D
FIRST BATTALION
SECOND BRIGADE
14 SEPTEMBER 1967

U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER

FORT LEONARD WOOD

MISSOURI

ARMY TRAINING CENTER

YOUR ARMY TRAINING TEAM PROVIDES:

AN ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM CIVILIAN TO MILITARY LIFE.

RAPID PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN ARMY STANDARDS.

MILITARY KNOWLEDGE TO QUALIFY AS A MODERN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

YOUNG MEN WITH A DESIRE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT.

TRAINING IN UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY'S ROLE THEREIN.

EMPHASIS ON THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

APPRECIATION FOR A STRONG ARMY ; AND PRIDE IN THE "ACTION ARMY."

MEN WITH HIGH STANDARDS OF RESPONSIBILITY, CONDUCT, MANNERS, AND MORALS.

To
ACCOMPLISH THE MISSION
of

Developing a disciplined, highly motivated soldier who is qualified in his basic weapon, physially conditioned, and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiery, and of special military duties as assigned.

ARMY HERITAGE

As members of the United States Army we can accept with quiet pride the fact that the heritage of our Army is inseparable from the traditions and heritage of our Country. From pre-Revolution days to the present, American patriots have served in our Army—either as a lifetime vocation or as citizen-soldiers under an ancient concept which continues to be fundamental even as we find ourselves in the middle of the space age. The Army soldier is the ultimate weapon, and he will continue to be the mainstay of our nation's defense. His effectiveness in war has been vastly improved by the highly technical weapons that scientific research has placed into his hands. Never before in our history has the individual soldier carried such a variety of weapons, communications equipment and lightweight materiel.

It was not always so. Our first Army was made of colonists suddenly turned citizen-soldiers. Men seeking to topple the self-appointed right of kings and establish the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

June 1775 saw the birth of the Army, when the Continental Congress voted to raise several infantry companies under the command of General George Washington. Even before Washington could join his "Army," 1200 patriots engaged the British in the first major battle for freedom at Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill overlooking Boston. The clash unified the colonies in their desire to seek independence.

Washington began training in 1776 and the creation of his small Army had progressed considerably when it received its first great and enduring mission. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world that we were, and had the right to be, free and independent. This bold declaration, however, did not become fact without a long and bitter struggle.

The winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge transformed the rough survivors into conditioned regulars.

In a letter written in the spring of 1778 to John Bannister, Washington commented, ... "without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history, now extant, can furnish an instance of an Army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours have done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lay on, without shoes, by which their marches may be traced by the blood from their feet, and almost as often without provisions as with; marching through frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day's march of the enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built and submitting to it without a murmer, is a mark of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

Their example and effectiveness in later battles inspired increased support for the cause. The Army grew in strength and skill until the defeat of Lord Cornwallis' great army at Yorktown. In 1783, American independence was formally acknowledged. The Continental Army, born a year before the cause of independence was proclaimed, had performed its mission.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded and the States relied for security on the old militia system. But as the Nation expanded the Continent, the need for a regular military establishment to cope with Indian uprisings and to strengthen the Nation's hand in dealing with foreign powers caused the Congress to raise new regiments.

One hundred years ago a tragic struggle was raging between fellow Americans. The war that divided them into opposing armies was later recognized as one of the most decisive conflicts in World history.

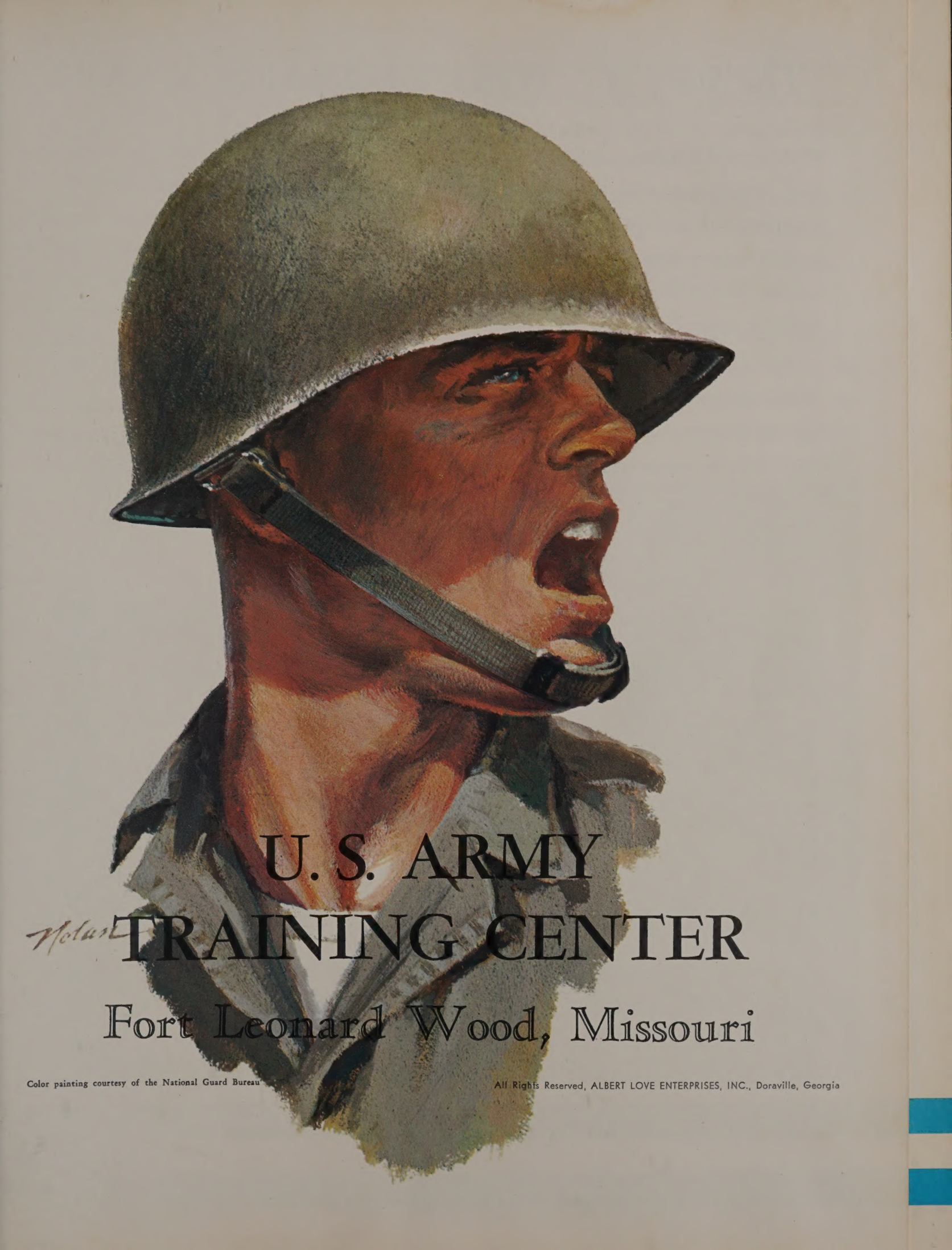
The Civil War proved that our Federal Union under the Constitution was indeed indivisible. It strengthened the unity of all Americans and it ended an economic and social system under which human beings were the legal property of others. Finally, its overall military character made it "the last of the old and the first of the modern wars."

The fierceness of both the Union and Confederate soldiers patriotism and loyalty is tragically reflected in the Civil War casualty rate, which were, in some battles, among the highest in the history of warfare. When the guns at last were silent, the Nation took new strength from the memory of those who had died on both sides.

When Congress, on 6 April 1917, declared war against the Central Powers in Europe, it initiated the greatest mobilization our country had ever known. Eventually, 4½ million men served in the wartime Army, almost half in Europe. World War I was fought with the age old skill and valor of the individual soldier, but many of its weapons and other implements brought great changes in the conditions and methods of war. The internal combustion engine, new dimensions in firepower, and mobility were introduced to warfare. The American soldier had to adapt to the tank, machinegun, airplanes, and the flame-throwers.

World War II found all the growing technology of the 20th Century being applied to modern warfare. All previous wars had been fought by land and sea forces. Air power, an infant in World War I, grew up in World War II. The Army Air Corps, along with the air elements of the Navy, performed strategic and tactical roles that contributed much to victory. The years 1942-1945 were among the most eventful and critical in our Nation's history. Deeds of American valor have been written in blood from the beaches of Anzio and the hedgerows of Normandy to the jungles of the Philippines and Guadalcanal.

Since World War II, our Army has been committed to the containment of communist aggression in many parts of the world. The United States cannot afford to stand by idly while our smaller allies are overun. For this reason, the American soldier must be versatile and suited to our times. He must feel at home in an age of nuclear warheads, jet aircraft and communications satellites. He must be able to perform effectively in any type of terrain and under any conditions of weather for the cause of freedom. He remains the vital ingredient. No machine, no computer, no fantastic weaponry of air, land or sea will take his place. He must be ready to defend and preserve our independence with the same devotion he displayed in winning it nearly two centuries ago.



U. S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Color painting courtesy of the National Guard Bureau

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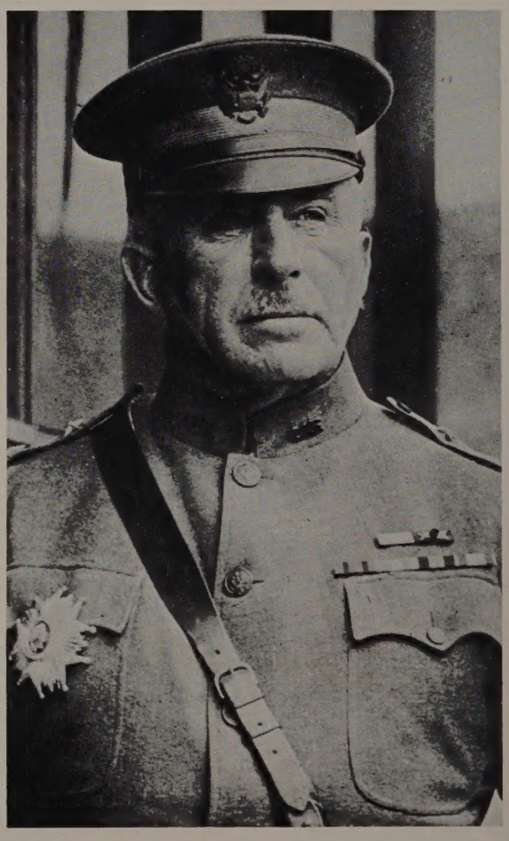
The Story of FORT LEONARD WOOD

FORT LEONARD WOOD, covers 71,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Missouri Ozarks, southwest of St. Louis. Activated in 1940, the Fort was named in honor of Major General Leonard Wood who won the Medal of Honor for action in the campaign against the Apache Indian Chieftain, Geronimo.

Only a handful of officials were on hand December 1940 to witness the ground breaking ceremonies. On that day, an unknown soldier of a huge construction Army turned the first shovelfull of dirt for the construction of the nation's largest engineer training center, a post that has trained thousands of fighting men.

The mud was terrific—so bad as to give the budding camp nationwide publicity. But the excavators and the wielders of hammer, trowel and saw surged on in their work. Almost all workers lived off the post. In spite of all the difficulties the work proceeded at a furious pace and was virtually completed the middle of May.

With the completion of the $40,000,000 fort and the 22 mile railroad leading to it, trainees began coming in full speed.



From the early part of 1941 until the post closed in 1946, Fort Leonard Wood trained some 300,000 fighting men. Such famous divisions as the 6th, 8th, 75th. 97th, and the 70th trained here during World War II.

During the years the fort lay dormant, only a handful of groundkeepers were on the premises.

The business of activating an Army post started all over again for Fort Leonard Wood in 1950, shortly after the American troops began fighting in Korea.

This time, Fort Leonard Wood supported the 6th Armored Division engaged in replacement training rather than a procession of divisions being trained for combat.

On 16 March 1956 the 6th Armored Division was inactivated and replaced with the United States Army Training Center, Engineer. The Secretary of the Army signed the order 21 March 1956 making Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation.

The essence of Fort Leonard Wood is best described by the word "training." The fort gives recruit basic training, common and engineer specialist training and combat engineer training.

Among the specialized types of training soldiers can get at the fort are construction; machinery and earth moving equipment operation and maintenance; structural steel and sheet metal working; plumbing; carpentry; electrical installation and many other specialties.

PASSING IN REVIEW

POST HEADQUARTERS

A *Message to the Men . . .*
from the COMMANDING GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65475

CONGRATULATIONS, SOLDIER!

You have successfully completed the intensive basic training program required of each individual in order to graduate to the ranks of the best trained, best equipped, and best informed soldier in the history of our modern Army.

In accomplishing the transformation from civilian to citizen soldier you have attained proficiency in the basic tools of the professional soldier: to march, to shoot, and to fight as a member of a team in the defense of our nation and the free world.

As you move on to advanced individual training, or an assignment with an active Army unit, the officers, drill sergeants and men of your cadre are proud of you. You have proven yourself in the trials and pressures of basic training. You have developed your mind and body, and accepted the challenge of soldiers before you to be prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary in preserving freedom and the dignity of the individual.

To each of you I extend my appreciation and best wishes for your continuing success in the years ahead.

T. H. LIPSCOMB
Major General, USA
Commanding

Major General
T. H. Lipscomb
Commanding General

Thomas Heber Lipscomb was born in Lexington, Mississippi, on December 11, 1912. He graduated from West Point (Mississippi) High School and attended Mississippi A and M College one year before receiving an appointment to the United States Military Academy where he graduated in 1934. Prior to World War II, his assignments included duties with the New Orleans Engineer District; troop duty with the 3d Infantry Division; and the staff and faculty of the U. S. Army Engineer School. In 1938, he received his Master of Science degree in Engineering from Cornell University. He is a graduate of the Engineer School; Command and General Staff College; the Air War College; and the National War College.

During World War II, he was Engineer Combat Battalion Commander and later G3 of the 86th Infantry Division in 1942 and 1943. In 1944, he went to the European Theater as Commander of the 1131st Engineer Combat Group and served with the XXII and XXI Corps in England and Germany. He was assigned in 1945 to the Army Ground Forces, where he assisted in supervising the demobilization of forces and the reorganization of the Army.

In 1947, he commanded the 937th Aviation Engineer Group in an expedition to Greenland, Labrador, and Baffin Island to re-establish the United States Air Forces World War II foothold in the Arctic.

General Lipscomb was next assigned to the Joint Military Mission for Aid to Turkey. He established an Engineer School for the Turkish Army, and supervised the reorganization, re-equipping, and training of the Turkish Corps of Engineers. In 1950, he became the District Engineer of the Portland Engineer District.

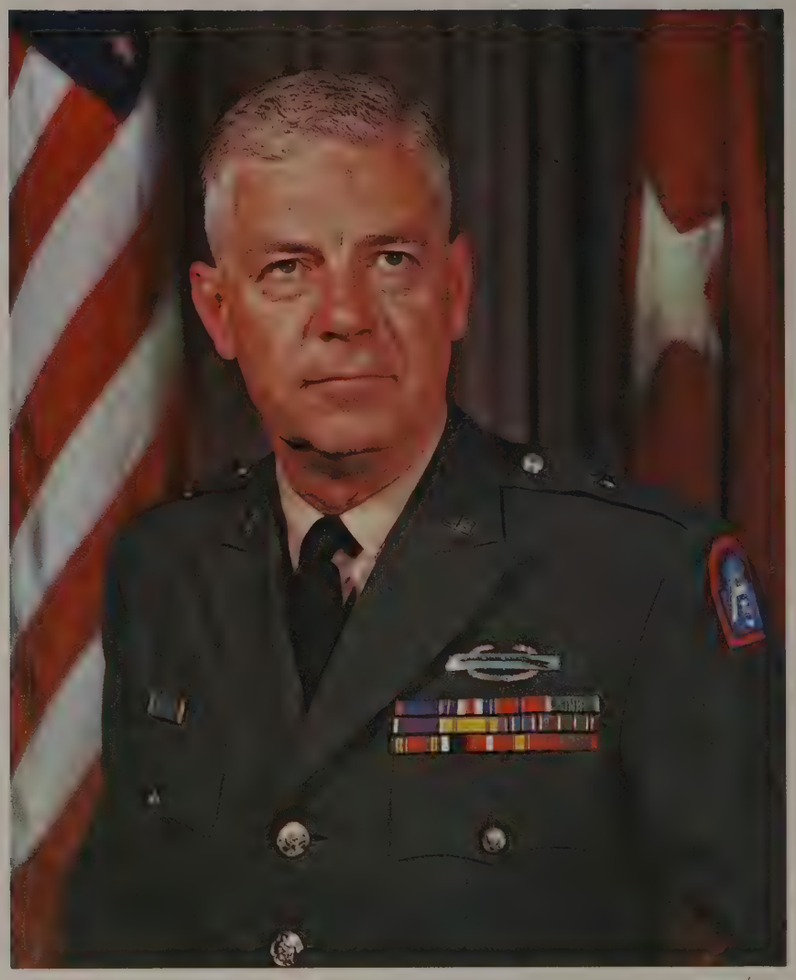
In 1954, General Lipscomb was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, as Chief of the Plans Division. In 1958, he became Engineer of the Eighth United States Army and United States Forces Korea, and served as a member of the United Nations Military Armistice Commission. For his direction in flood rescue operations, which saved hundreds of lives, he was awarded the Ulchi Medal with Silver Star by the Republic of Korea. In 1959, he became Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division, New York, where he supervised military and civil construction in the North Atlantic states, the Azores, Iceland, Greenland, and Northeastern Canada. In 1962, he was assigned as Deputy Commanding General for Materiel Requirements of the Combat Developments Command, Department of the Army.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Ulchi Medal (Korea) with Silver Star.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a registered professional engineer. General Lipscomb is married to the former Louise Heiss and has three children.

In September 1965, General Lipscomb was assigned as Commanding General of the US Army Training Center and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Brigadier General
F. W. Collins
Deputy Commanding General



Fred W. Collins was born in Baxley, Georgia on 15 April 1916. He graduated from the University of Georgia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1938. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve on 18 July 1938, after his graduation from college. He began his active military career in July 1939 when he was ordered to active duty with the 8th Infantry Regiment at Fort Screven, Georgia. In the summer of 1940 he was transferred with the 8th Infantry Regiment from Fort Screven to Fort Benning, and later to Fort Gordon and Fort Dix. He sailed overseas with the 8th Infantry Regiment in January 1944.

At the time of the Normandy Invasion, World War II, he was Executive Officer of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment and landed with the assault forces on "D Day" at Utah Beach. On 5 August he assumed command of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry and participated in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Ardennes Campaigns.

In September of 1945 General Collins was transferred from the 8th Infantry Regiment to the War Department General Staff. In June of 1946 he was reassigned to the U. S. Forces Austria, and was assigned duty with the Allied Commission for Austria.

In August, 1949, he returned to the United States to attend the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Upon graduation in July of 1950, he was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, J-2 (Intelligence), Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

On 11 September 1953 he returned overseas to attend the United Kingdom's Joint Service Staff College, located in Buckinghamshire, England. On 20 April 1954 he was reassigned to Headquarters, U. S. European Command at Camp Des Loges near Paris, France. He served with this Headquarters as a staff officer in the Policy Branch of the J-3 Division until 31 July 1956, when he returned to the United States to attend the National War College.

Upon graduation from the National War College in July of 1957, General Collins was transferred to the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas. Initially, he served as a Brigade Commander. On 15 January 1958 he assumed command of the 1st Battle Group, 16th Infantry.

In January 1959, General Collins was transferred from the 1st Division to Korea where he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and assumed command of the 1st Battle Group, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division.

In March of 1960 he returned to the United States and was assigned to Headquarters, U. S. Continental Command, located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he served as Chief of the Plans and Operations Division.

On 1 July 1963, he assumed duty as Chief, National Security Agency, Europe, and served in that capacity until March 1966.

Effective 15 April, 1966, Brigadier General Fred W. Collins assumed the duties of Deputy Commanding General, USATC and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (second Oak Leaf Cluster), the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Unit Citation, and the Croix de Guerre avec Etoile de Vermeil. His service medals include the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the European, African, Middle East Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Army Occupation Medal (Germany). His badges are the General Staff Identification Badge and the Combat Infantry Badge.

MAIN POST EXCHANGE

NEW BARRACKS

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

BOAK DENTAL CLINIC

ORDERLY ROOMS

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ARMY HOSPITAL

POST EXCHANGE DRIVE-IN

RELIGION

THERE ARE thirteen chapels and five chapel facilities on the post where services are conducted for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel.

The religious services at the chapels approximate those of civilian churches and synagogues and provide many opportunities for participation of military personnel and dependents on the post. In addition to services held for Protestant, Jewish and Catholic personnel, special Greek Orthodox, Lutheran, Episcopal, Christian Science and Latter Day Saints services are conducted.

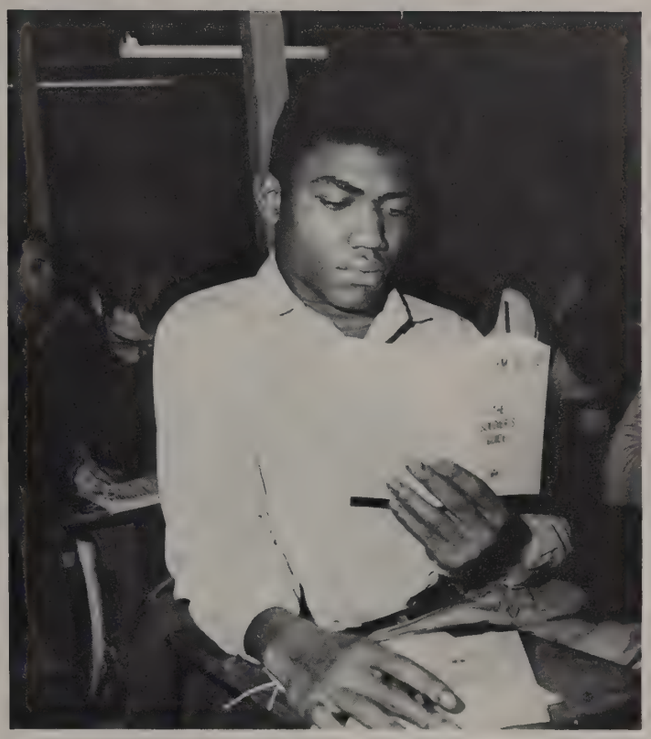
NEW BARRACK COMPLEX FOR BASIC TRAINEES

LIEBER HEIGHTS RESIDENTIAL AREA, FT. LEONARD WOOD

RECREATION

399TH ARMY BAND

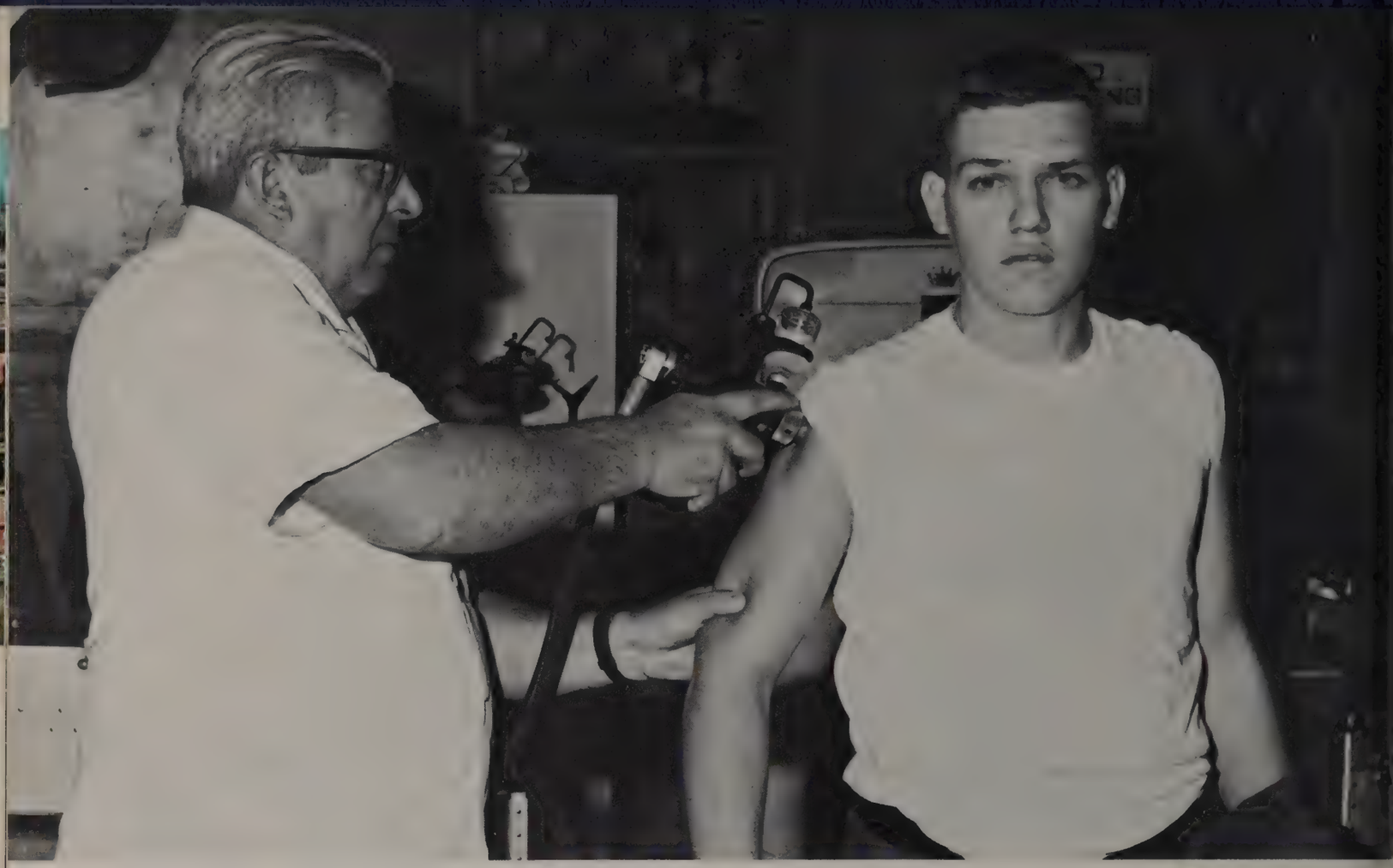
start of a new life

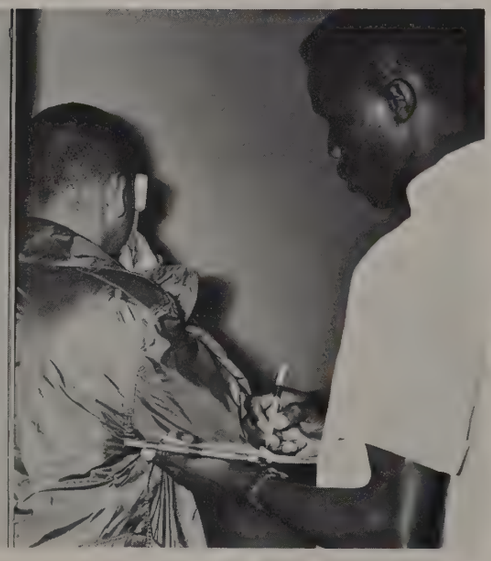


reception station

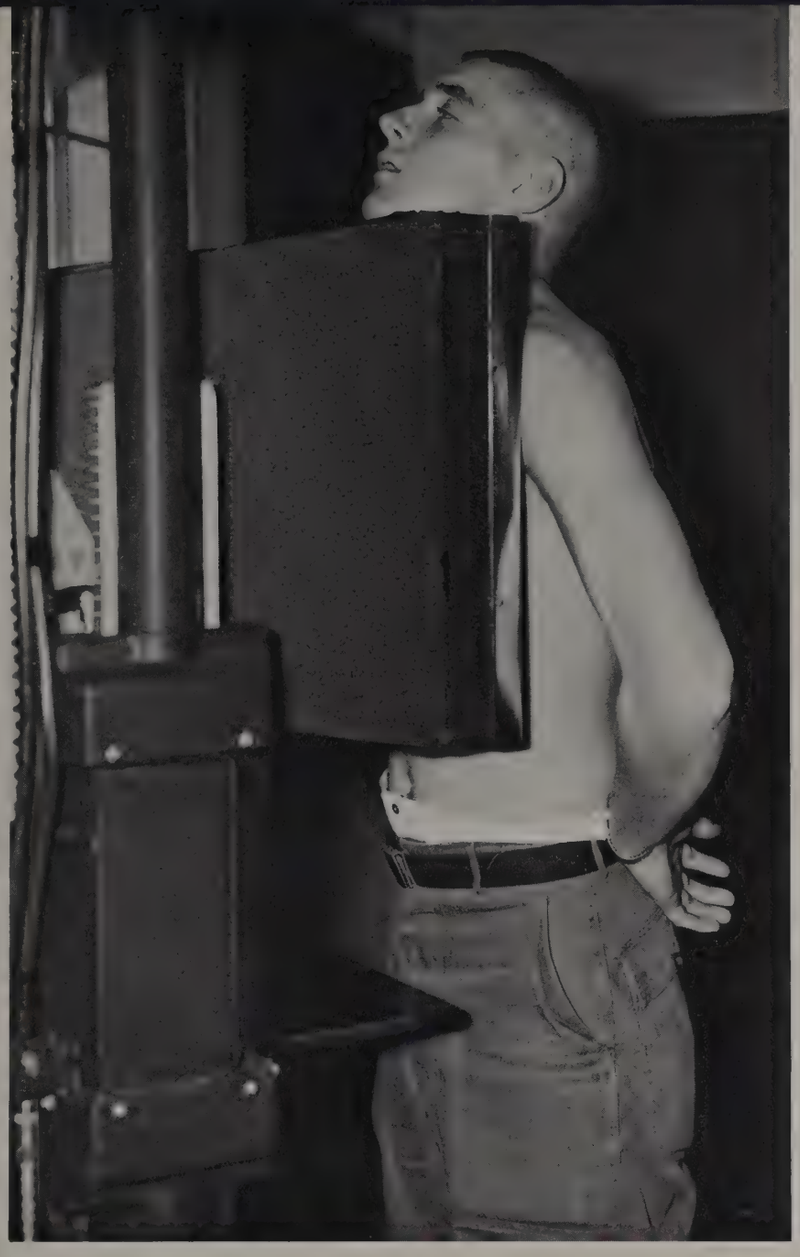
haircut . . . the army way

testing





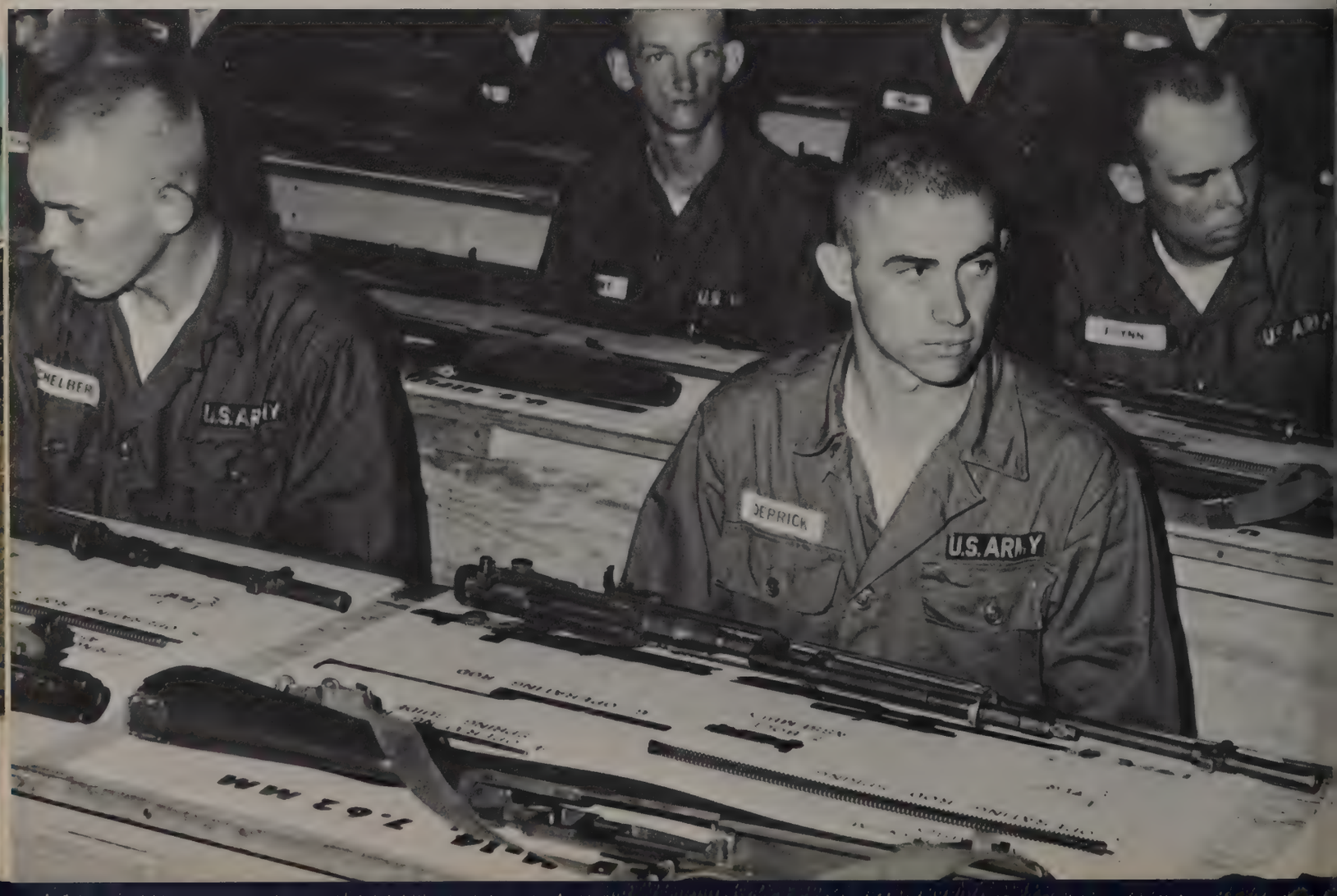
medical examination



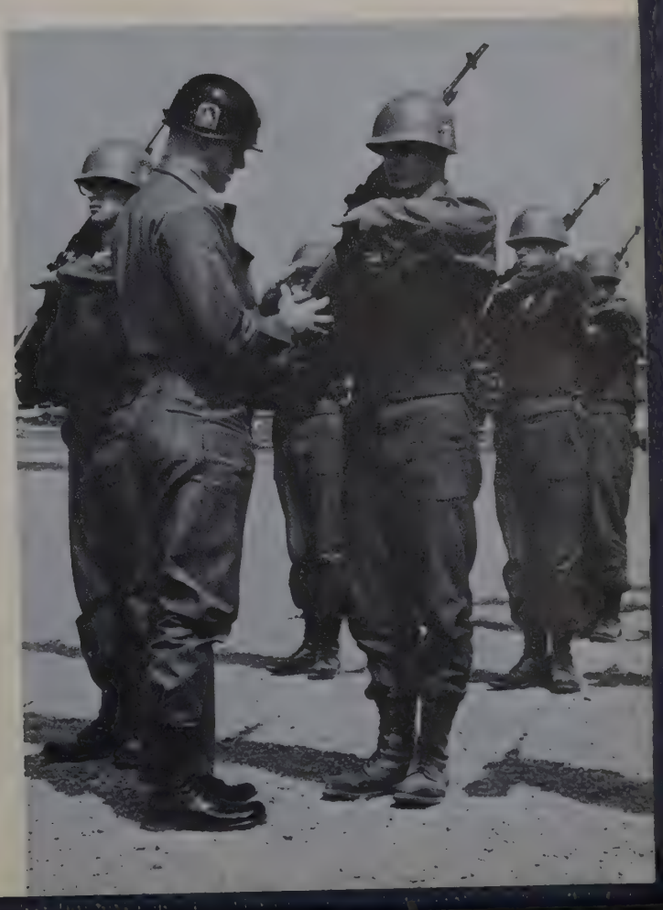
clothing issue

mechanical training

U.S. ARMY
BROWN


U.S. ARMY
DERRICK
U.S. ARMY
7.62 MM

dismounted drill



physical training

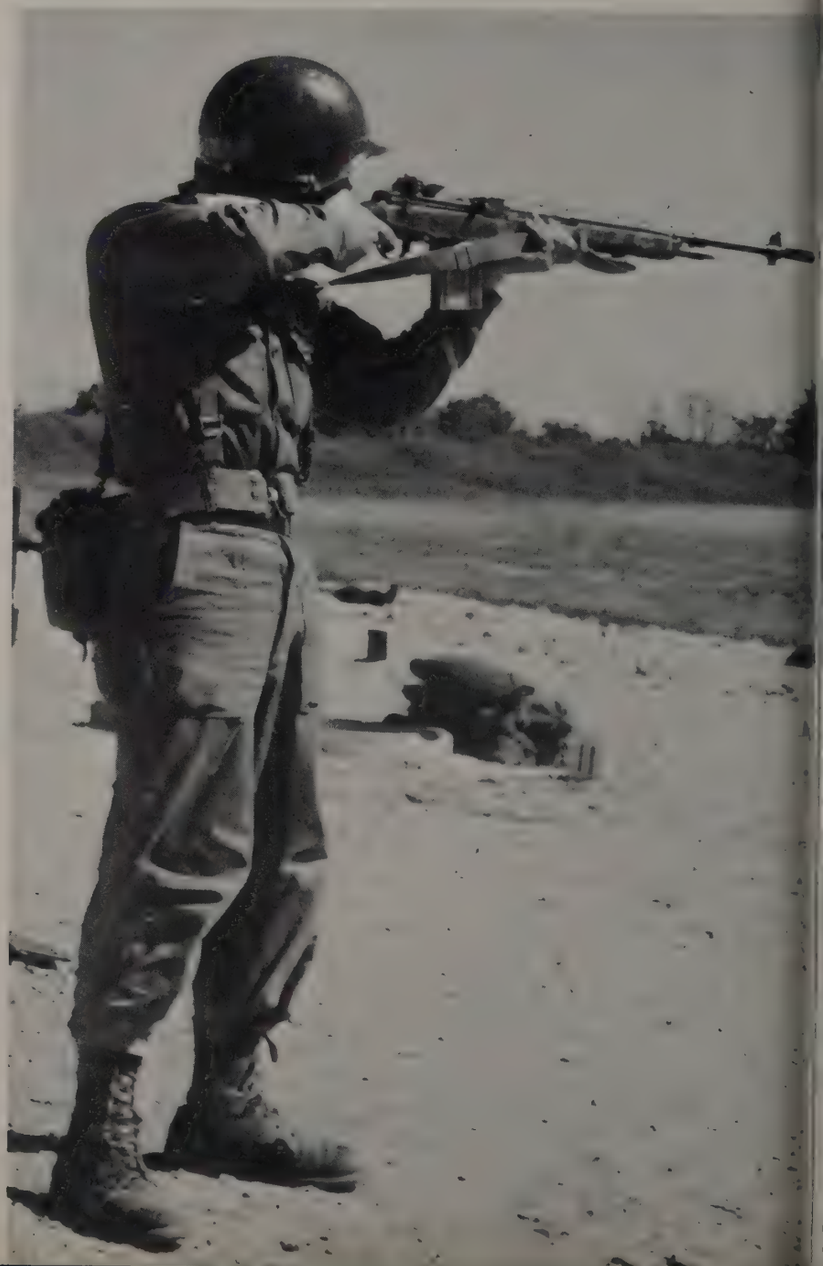
first aid

U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY
U.S. ARMY

inspections

meter range

field firing

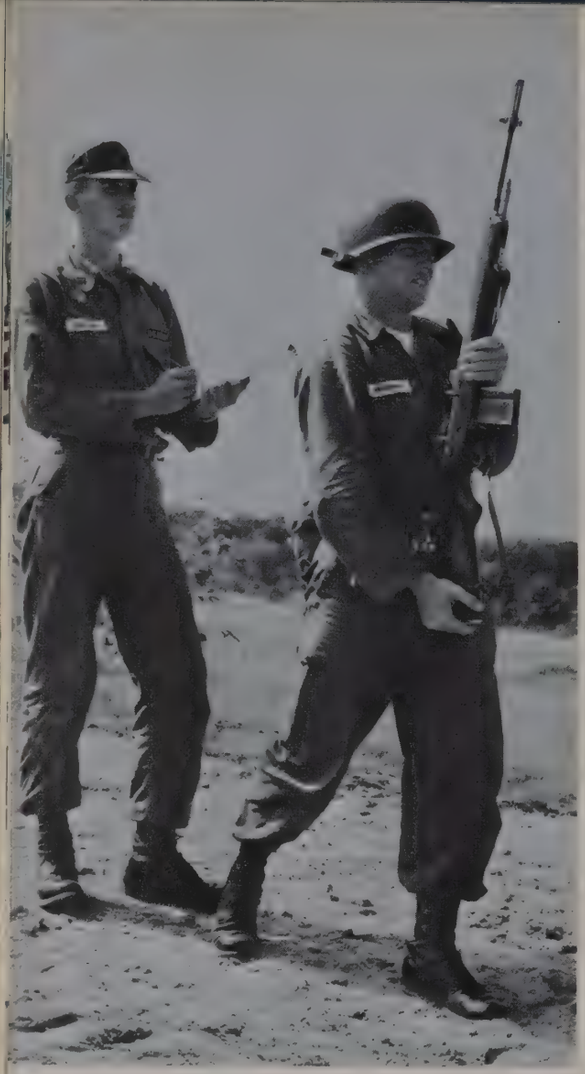


target detection

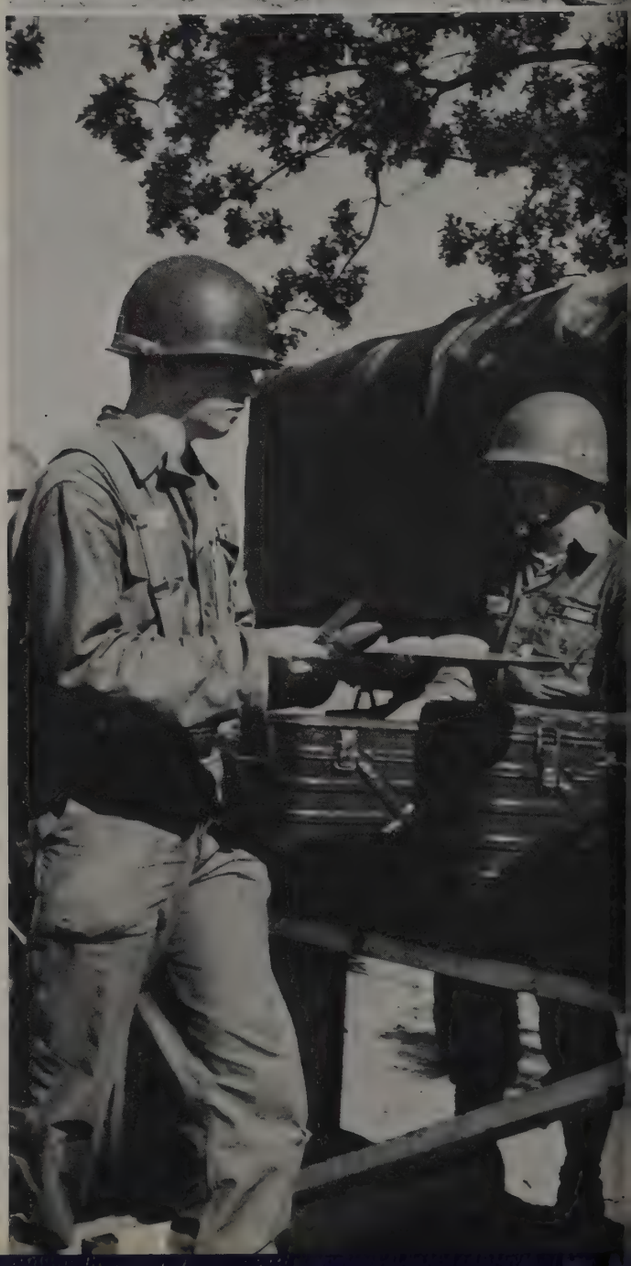
I
J
K
E

WANTA

record range



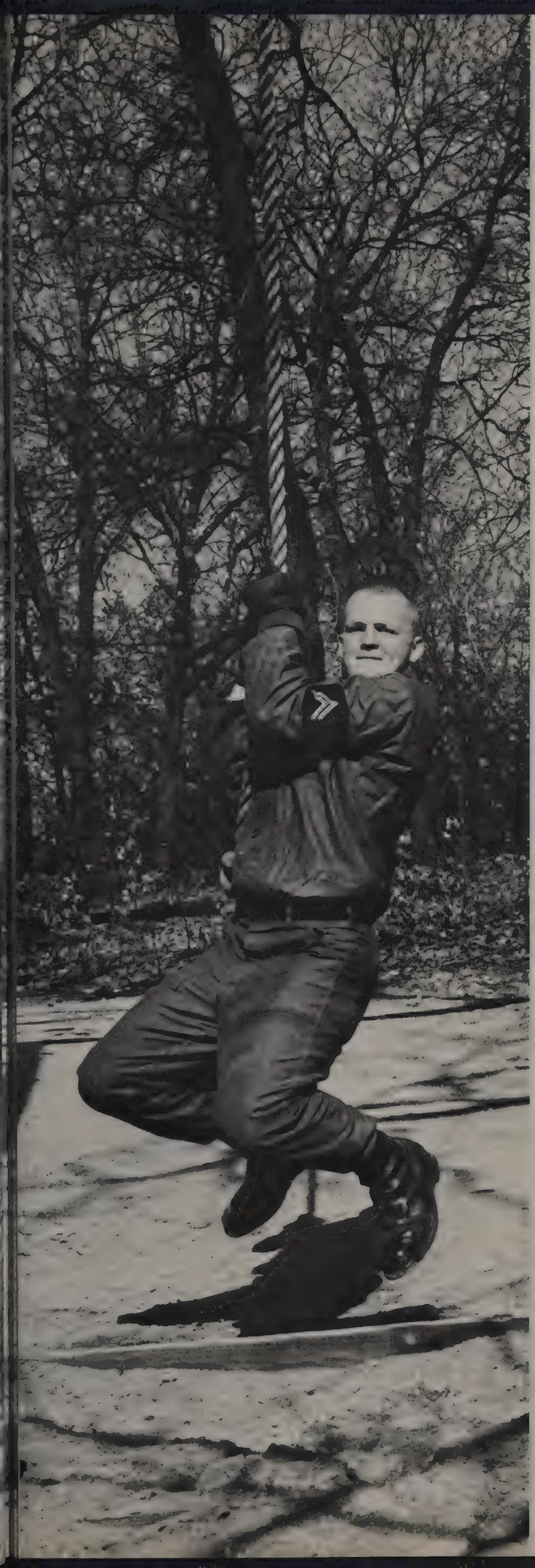
field chow



close combat

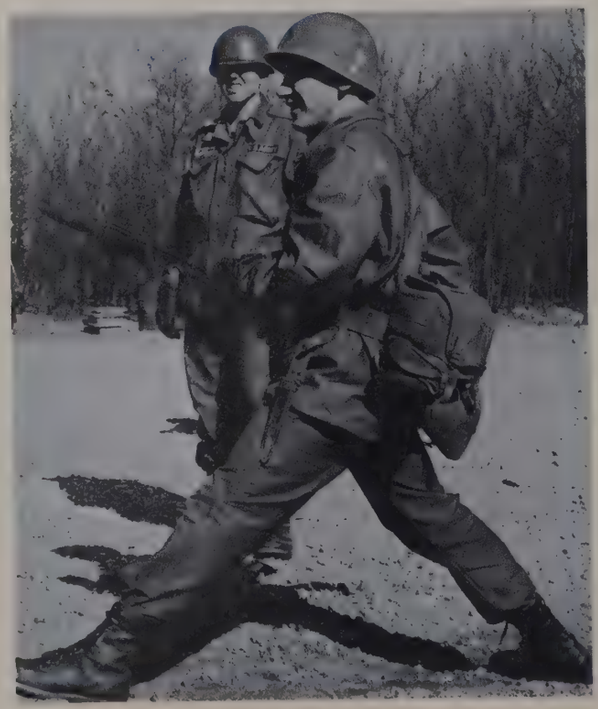
4

obstacle course

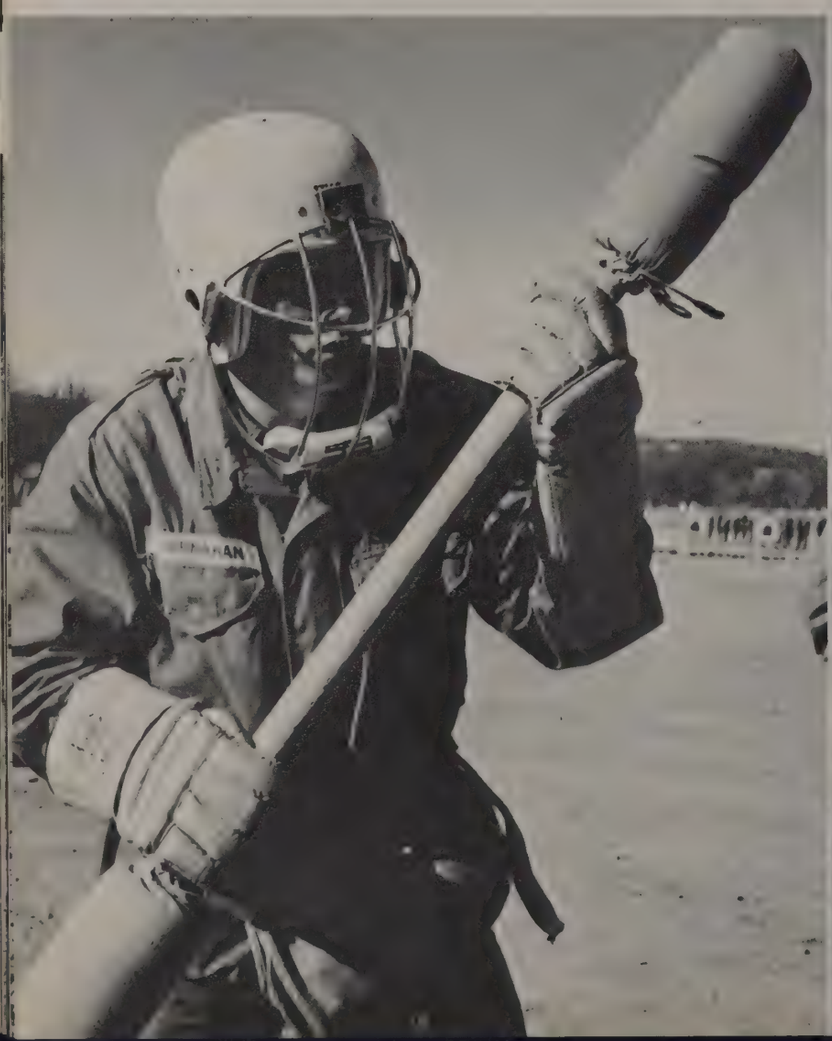


individual protective measures

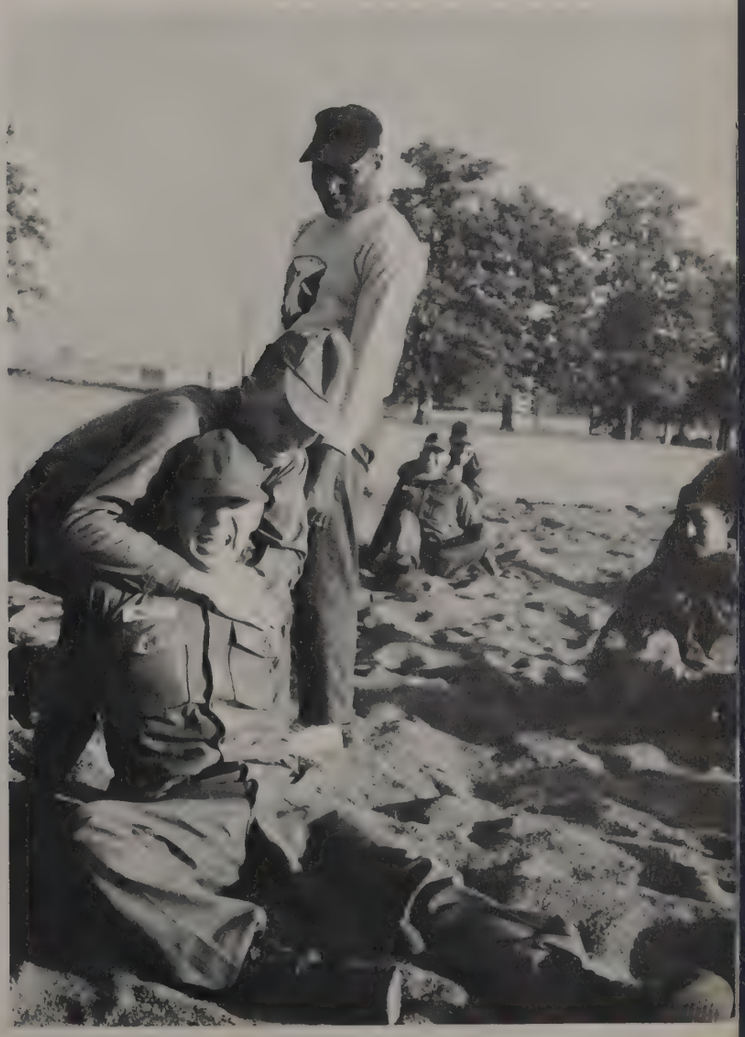
bayonet



pugil bayonet training



hand to hand combat



infiltration course

15
11

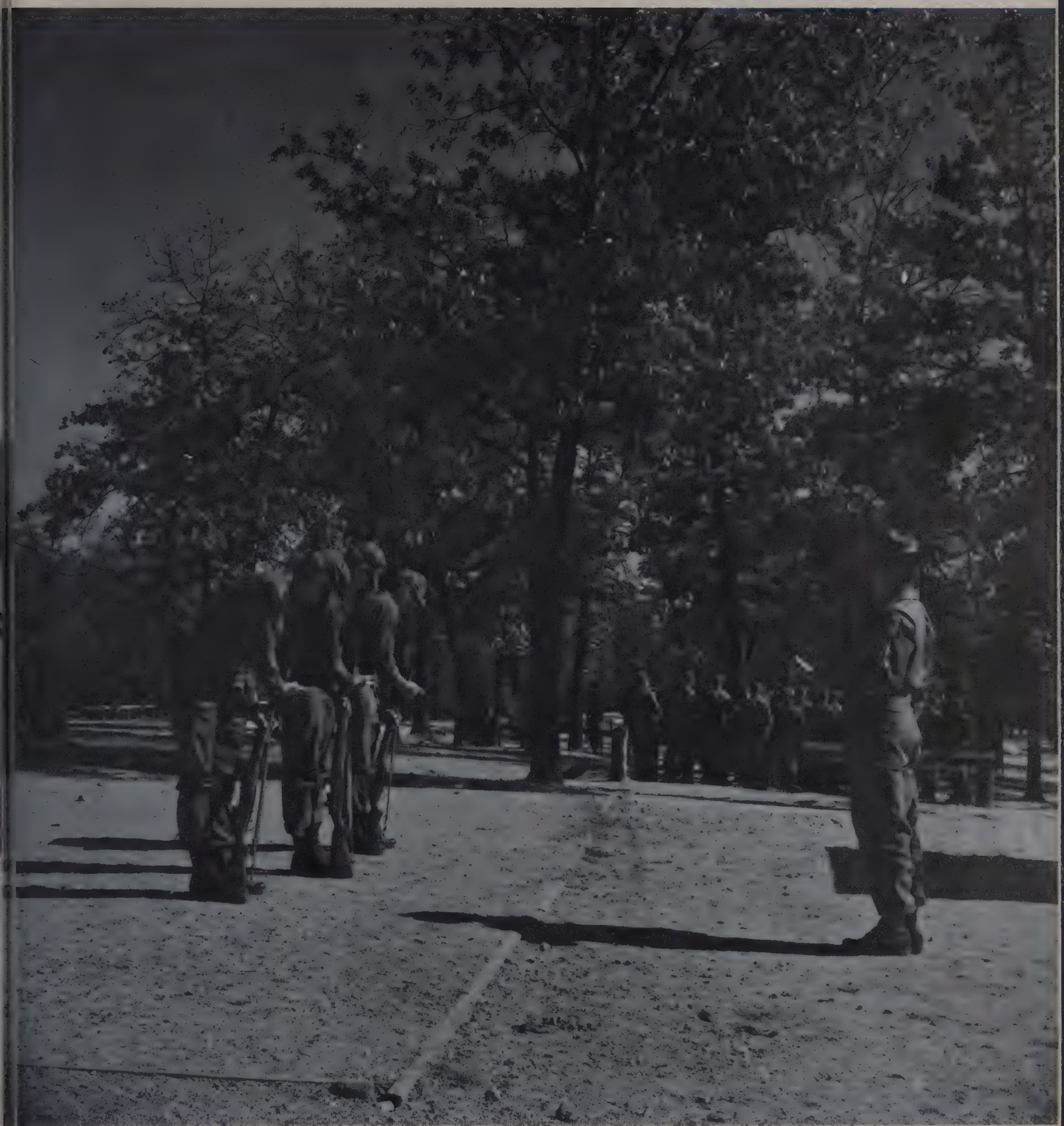
39

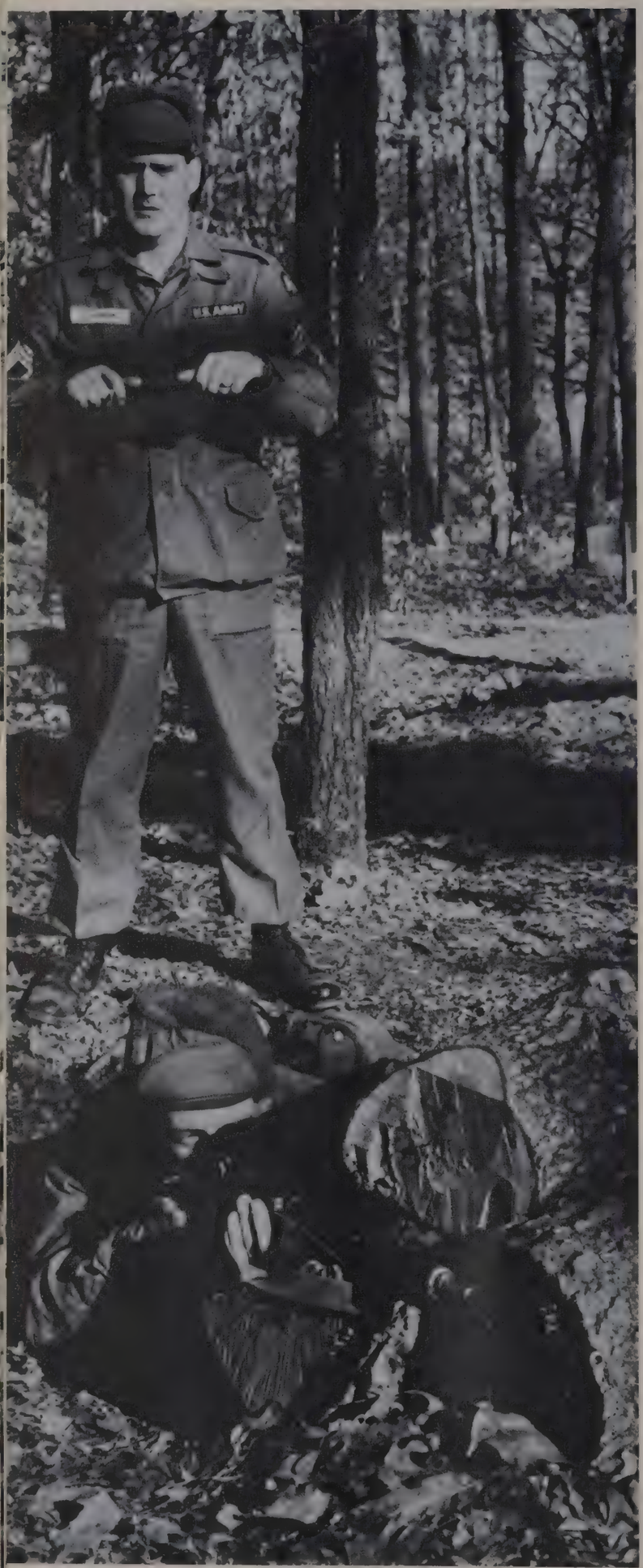
marches & bivouac

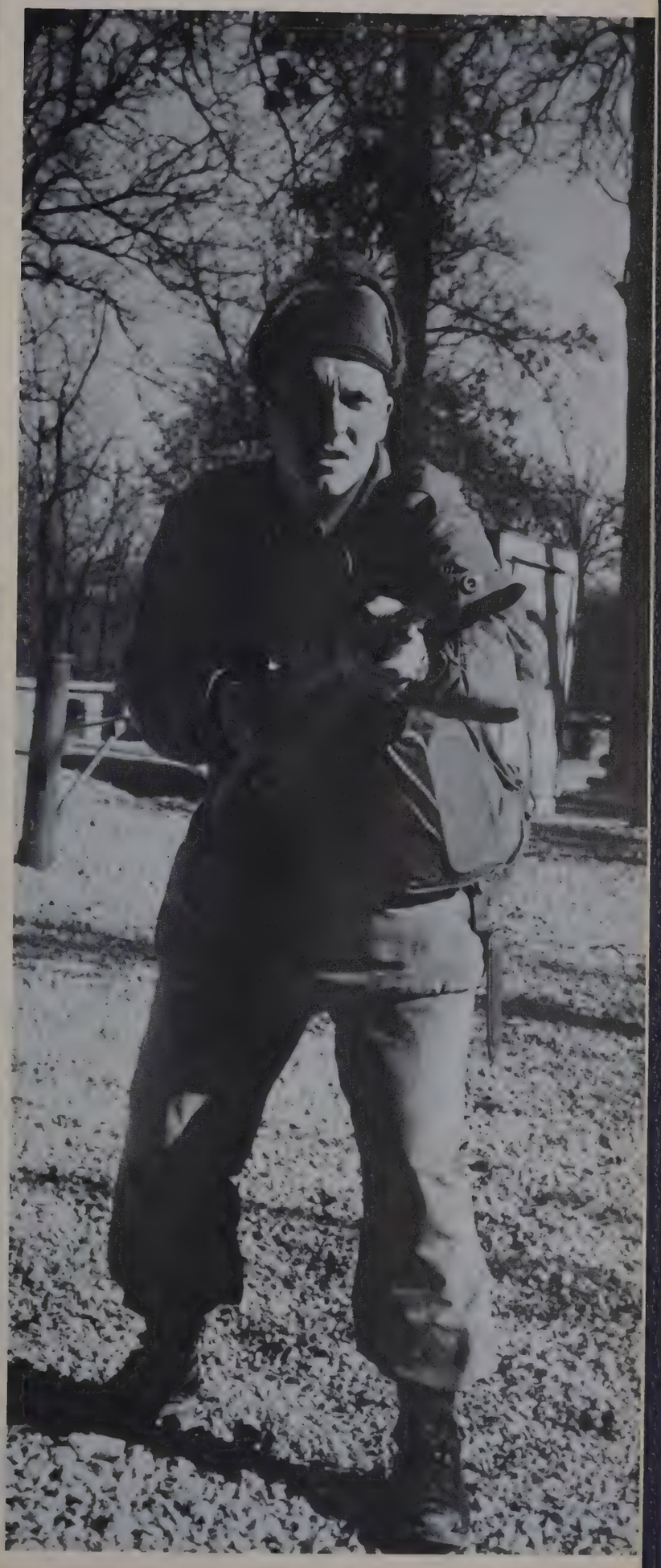
hand grenades

physical combat proficiency test

proficiency testing




U.S. ARMY



parades and graduation

399th army band

departing

SECOND TRAINING BRIGADE

COL Wallace W. Wilkins, Jr.
Brigade Commander

MAJ Alfred L. Pedersen
Battalion Commander

Lorenzo Rivera
Battalion Sergeant Major

CPT Danny J. Biggs
Company Commander

2LT Orrin E. Armiger
Training Officer

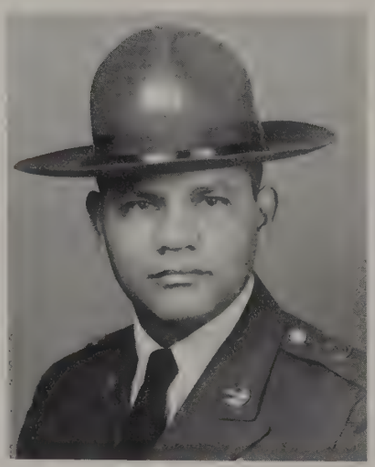
FIRST BATTALION

COMPANY D

Commenced Training:
24 July 1967

Completed Training:
14 September 1967

Joe C. Salazar
First Sergeant

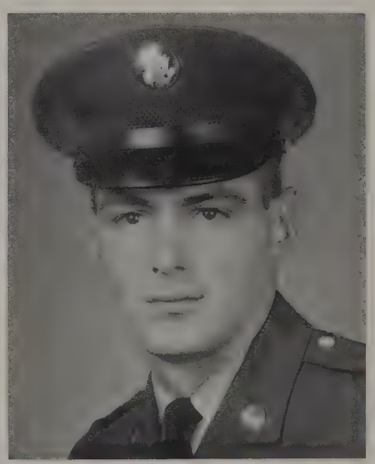


Niedves Hernandez
SDI

J. E. Davis
Platoon Sergeant

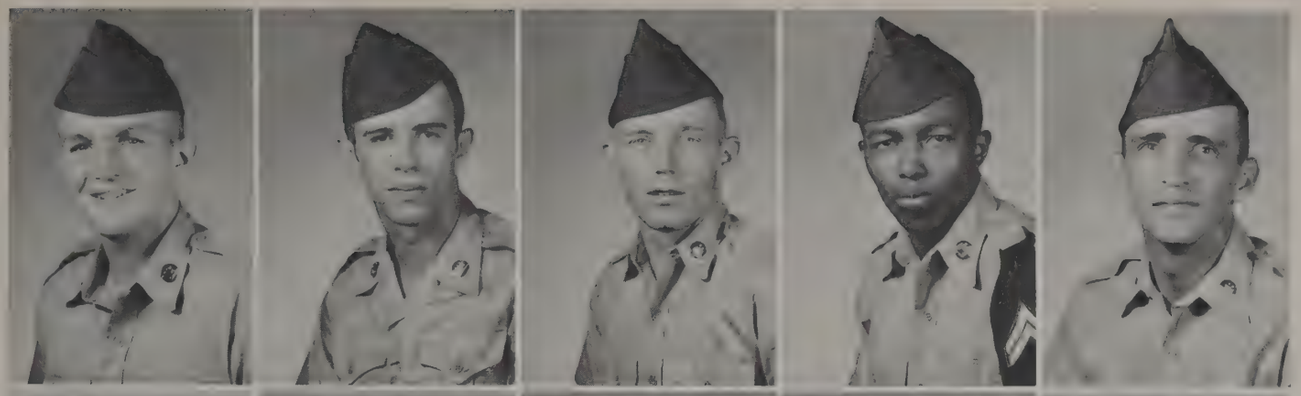
S. W. Dunn
Platoon Sergeant

William J. Gibson
Platoon Sergeant

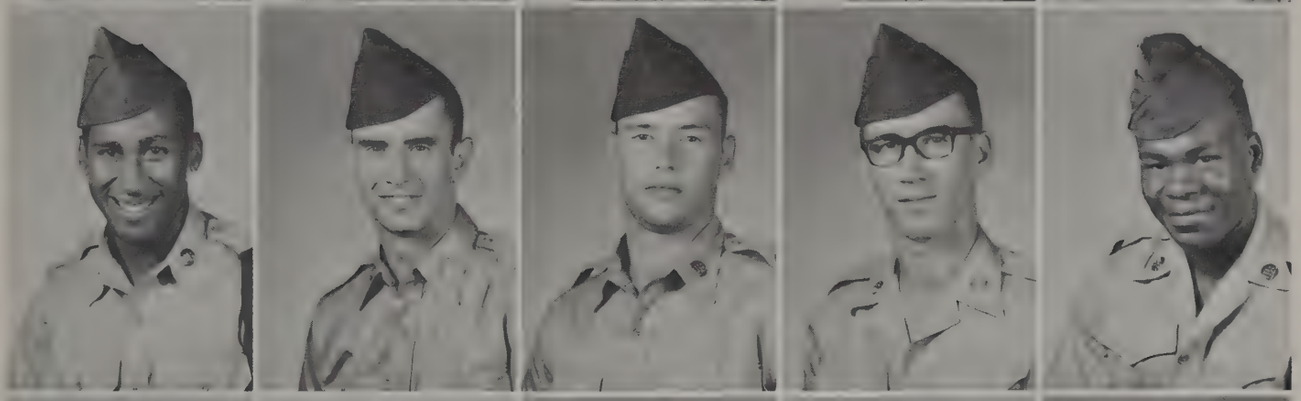


Joseph Eien
Platoon Sergeant

R. L. Farrell
Supply Sergeant



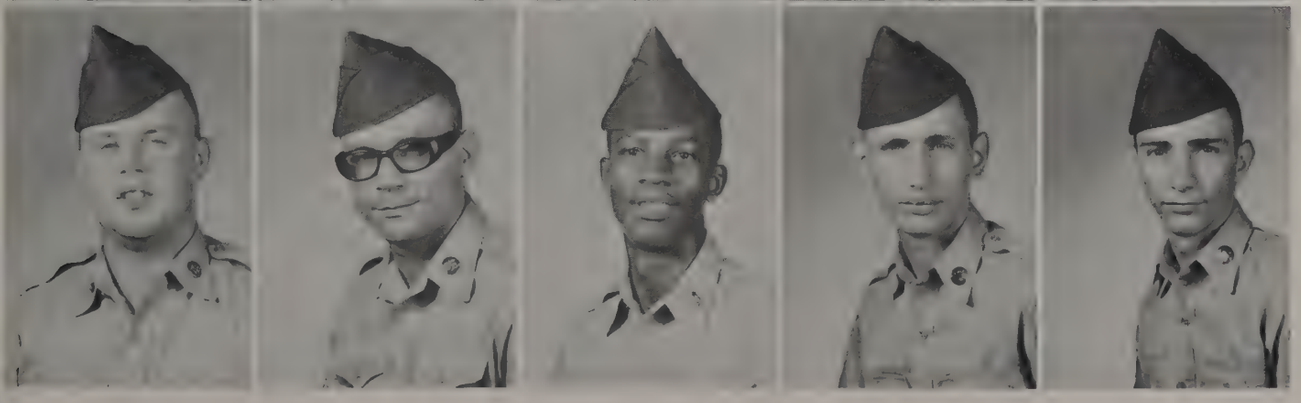
John M. Ahern
Robert K. Allison
Robert P. Ankin
Charles E. Anderson
Donald P. Ayrea



William L. Baker, Jr.
Barry E. Baron
Cecil L. Barrington
Marc L. Beardsley
Alex Bell, Jr.

Richard A. Bell
James Bibbs
William L. Blackford
Michael A. Bogner
Michael D. Bolin

Alfred J. Boren
Terry D. Bower
Robert K. Brockett
Gary D. Brown
Clechiec Brown, Jr.



Richard Burger
Michael A. Burgos
Markey Buril
Charles A. Burns
Ronald G. Byarlay

Donald E. Byrd
Charles Carretmers
Juan Castro
Arthuro Chavarria
Steven Chizar

Paul L. Cleveland
Darren W. Clodfeljer
Darwin D. Clupper
Ralph D. Copner
Ronald D. Crawford

Thomas G. Culp
Donald M. Dale
Robert P. Davis
Oliver J. Dellinger
Stanley J. Dembkowski

Edgar P. Duker
Paul R. Frank
Ronald A. George
Robert A. Gleason
Jerry A. Goodman

Bennie L. Green
Ruben Guerrero
William A. Haddix, Jr.
Richard F. Hardy
Larry F. Hauck

Dennis R. Highland
Wilbur G. Hock
Robert W. Hofhaver
Robert Hoffman
Richard W. Hudlow

William P. Jones, Jr.
George D. Keenan
Paul R. Keeton
Francis W. Kleine
Kenneth M. Knowles

Leroy V. Kreyer, Jr.
Robert B. Krull
Lawrence W. Lee
Perry W. Lee
Brian A. Leon

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H. B. Lichtenegger
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David E. Mourning

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Eric Neely
Joseph A. Nurse
Pedro V. Padilla

William F. Patrick
Lewis A. Peel, Jr.
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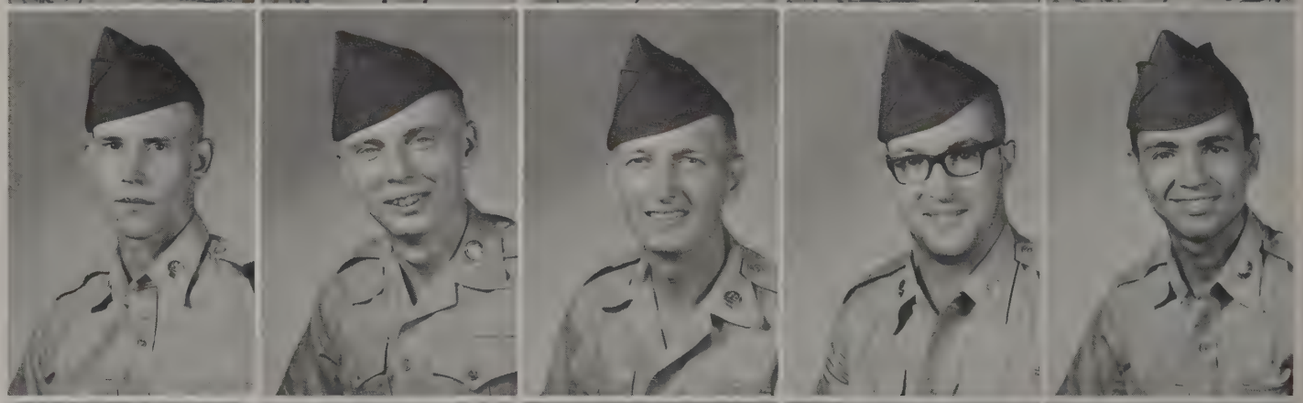
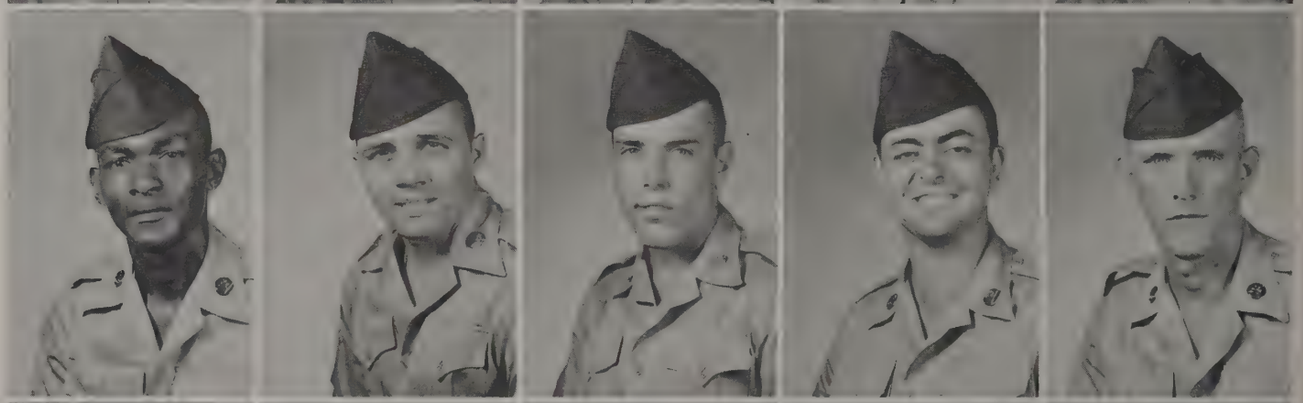
Weston F. Peterson
John J. Petrone

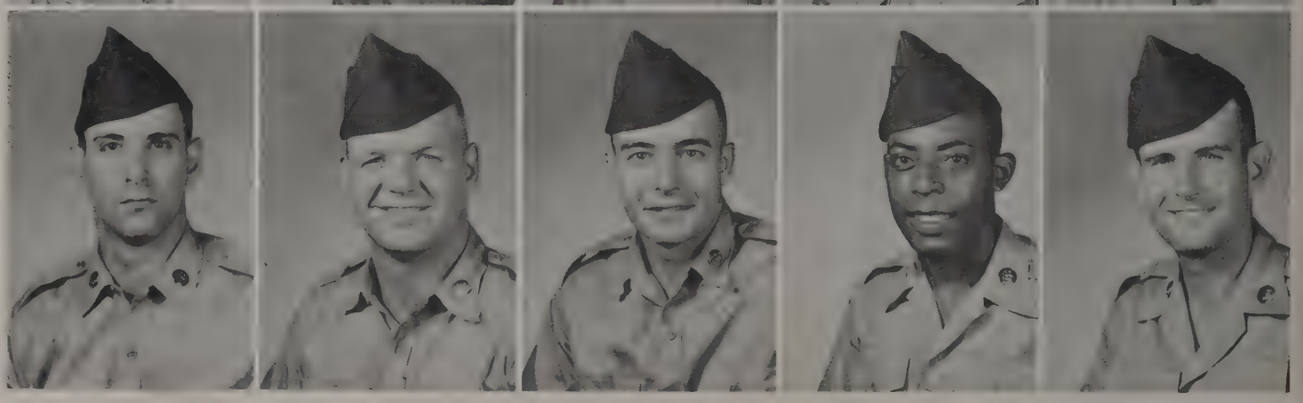
Eddie D. Pruden
John R. Psenicka
Ralph S. Reed
Ronald G. Riha
Nephtwin Rivera



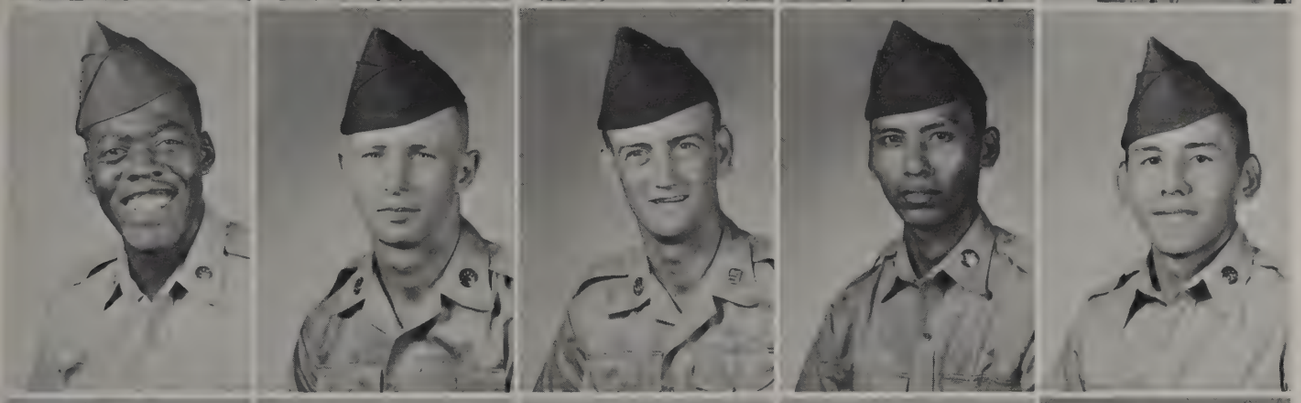
Frankie L. Roberts
Ramon Rodriguez
Timothy J. Rowe
James D. Roy
Donald C. Ruch



Elmer J. Scarriot
William V. Schroeder
D. M. Schwinghammer
James E. Scott
Forrest D. Serblin



James R. Shie
Randall Siekman
Larry L. Sohaski
James M. Spear
Zbigniew Swistak



Willie Tarts
George G. Tepfer
Robert L. Thompson
Jimmy D. Tom
Joe L. Torres

Gary R. Tucker
Bruce F. Trumm, II
Sammy M. Tudor
George S. Vigil
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Ambrose H. Williams
Milton F. Wilson

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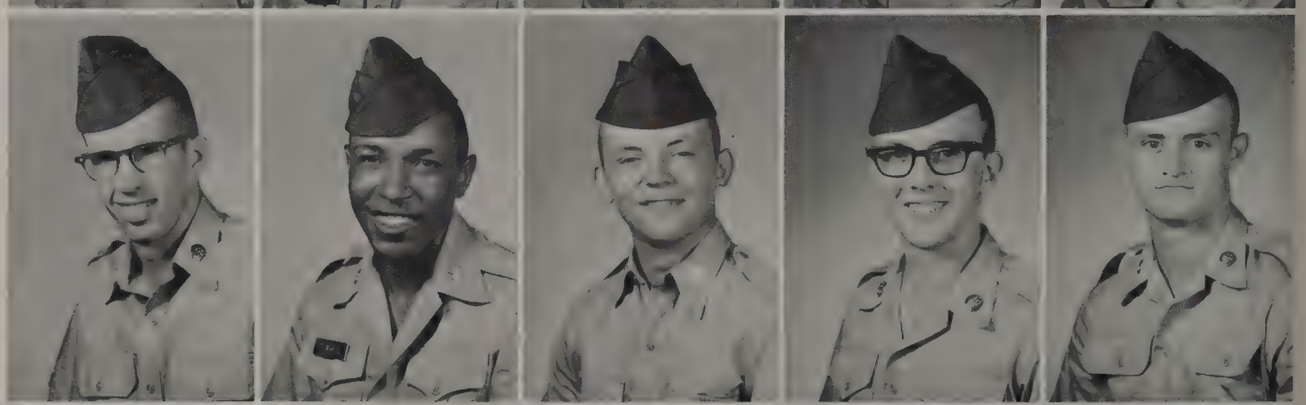
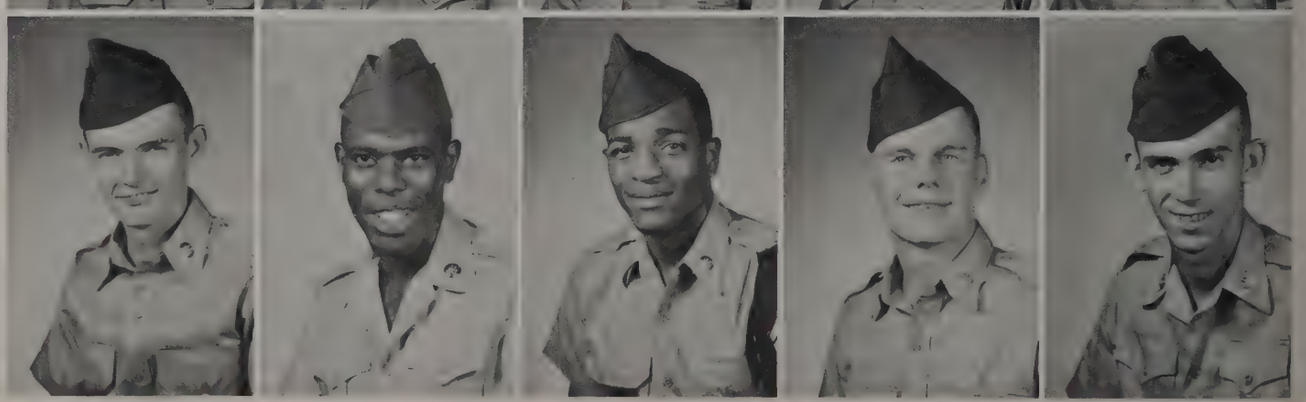
A. F. Bitner
C. G. Caldwell

B. A. Campbell
L. L. Cardot
J. M. Childs
G. M. Coale
J. T. Danclovic



R. E. Dennis
E. Edwards
R. N. Filberth
M. J. Farrell
F. W. Frye



H. S. Grove
J. E. Gunter
J. E. Jackson
W. P. Kennedy
L. W. McMahon

H. T. Morris
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B. E. Nitsche
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C. Rivers
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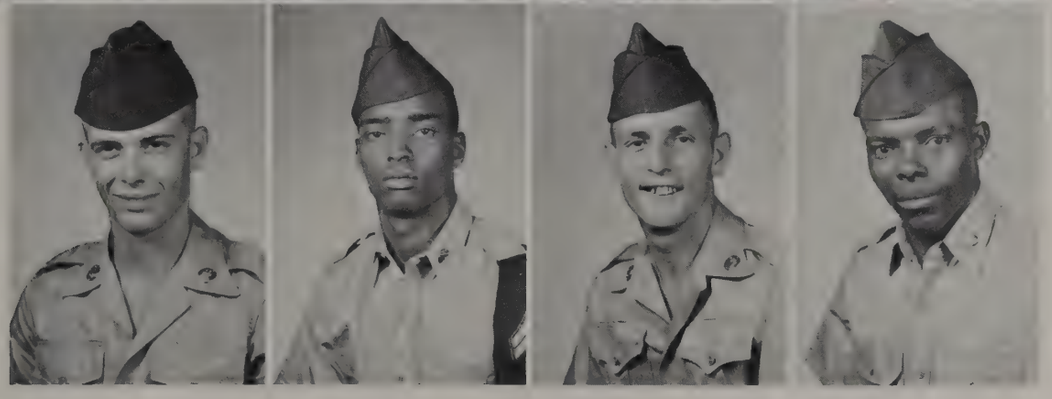
M. Simmons
R. T. Sneathen
R. P. Sparks

D. F. Slafford
L. D. Stewart
R. D. Stone
V. K. Stormer
J. L. Troxel



M. A. White
J. E. Williams
D. R. Woods
A. Young

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P. R. FRANK, OUTSTANDING TRAINEE

MAJ PEDERSEN AND STAFF

COL WILKINS, JR. AND SGM WORTEY